# THE BRITISH ESPERANTIST

with which is incorporated

### INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE

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# POLAND'S GIFT FOR A BETTER ORDER

E. D. DURRANT

Away in the far north of Norway, in neutral Sweden, along the Russo-German frontier, and in the prison camps of France—in fact, throughout warring Europe—and across the ocean to our colonies, in distant neutral lands, among the students of New China, and in the film studios of Hollywood, there are people whose thoughts on the 15th December turn to the memory of a famous citizen of Poland. On that date in 1859 there was born in Bialystok Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, whose genius in creating the international auxiliary language Esperanto provided the solution to the language barriers between the nations, and has brought happiness to thousands of people, for whom a common second language has opened up a new world citizenship of friendship and understanding.

Alas! Freedom to exchange views and friendship across the national boundaries has now ceased over a large portion of the earth. This year there will be no exchange of Esperanto greetings between clubs in Rotterdam, London, Paris, Tokyo, or Melbourne, and the wireless stations which formerly honoured Zamenhof are now unable to do so.

After this war the need for an international language will be greater than ever before. Meanwhile, in view of the growing interest in the question, this is a fitting time to review

the progress made by Esperanto up to the outbreak of war.

Although it is now no longer possible to carry on Esperanto activities in many unhappy and subjugated countries, we know that there also Esperantists are hopefully awaiting the day when peace shall reign once more, and they will again be able to contribute their part to international understanding. It is to be hoped that statesmen will increasingly recognize the potential value of Esperanto, and will assist its progress. Meanwhile, it is for us, who live in free countries, to keep the flag flying until the dawn of happier times.

# SMALL ANNOUNCEMENTS—ANONCETOJ

12 vortej, 1 ŝil. (4 resp. kup.) Pluaj vortej po 1p. Teksto devas atingi nian oficejon, kun antaŭpago, antaŭ la 6a de la monato por la sekvonta numero.

The Standard English-Esperanto Dictionary for students and users of Esperanto is "Fulcher and Long". It gives Esperanto translations of thirty thousand English words, and shows the constituent parts of compound Esperanto forms. Cloth bound, 350 pp. Published by E. Marlborough & Co., Ltd. Obtainable through any bookseller, or from the Office of The British Esperantist, price 7/6 (by post, 8/-).

To Esperantists in Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, and Staffordshire. The West Midland Esperanto Federation has amalgamated with the Somerset and Gloucester Federation for the duration of the war. You are

1d. per word. Minimum 1/- per issue. Prepaid. Copy must be received at our offices by the 6th of the month for insertion in the next issue.

invited to write to the Secretary, Miss Hylda Mayne, Woodbine Cottage, Tarlton, Cirencester, Glos., and to co-operate in keeping Esperanto alive in the West of England.

Postmarkoj-Stamps—Write for lists of British and other stamps. Prezlistoj senpage. W. M. Appleby (Del. I.E.L.), 47, Clarence Street, Cheltenham.

All enquiries about the Workers' Esperanto Movement should be addressed to: S.A.T.E.B., 79 Bent Street, Manchester 8.

Brita Esperantisto, farmacia ĥemiisto, deziras korespondadon kun geesperantistoj en Britujo. Ĉia temo. D. Shand Munro, Wynton, Kingston Avenue, Leatherhead, Surrey.

# EUROPEAN MILESTONES

The following notes have been compiled in an endeavour to afford a glimpse of the advance which has been made in Europe (excluding Gt. Britain and Ireland), based upon the map as it stood before the absorption of Austria by Germany. Unfortunately, restrictions of space preclude giving particulars of the movement in other parts of the world, where it had also gained significant recognition. Moreover, we can quote only a few facts, typical of many others. More detailed information can be found in the Enciklopedio de Esperanto.

In viewing this resumé, we may bear in mind the following three periods into which the general growth of the language can be

roughly divided:-

1. 1887-1904. From the publication of the first book by Dr. L. L. Zamenhof in 1887 till 1904 was a period of slow dissemination of the idea and principles of the language, coupled with the laying of the foundations of its literature.

2. 1904-1914. 1904 saw the first international Esperantist gathering, between English and French at Calais and Dover, followed by the first Universal ... Esperanto Congress at Boulogne in

1905. This inaugurated the practical application of Esperanto for travel and intercourse, when the language became a spoken and living one, as distinct from one almost exclusively

employed in writing.

Since then these Universal Congresses have been held in a different country each year, except when wars have prevented this, and they have played a large part in developing the organizational and general growth of the

language.

3. 1914 onwards. After the war the broken threads of organization were slowly but steadily repaired, and the language entered into a period of literary expansion and growing practical use in travel and correspondence, and also for sectional purposes, for example, by workers, scouts, teachers, and religious bodies; and for tourist and trade fair publicity and in the wireless programmes of many countries. There was increasing official recognition, which varied from country to country, but had a marked trend towards the introduction of Esperanto into the schools.

Austria.—Two active pioneers attended the Congress in 1905, and the favourable reports which they took back received wide publicity. In the same year support was given by three influential Viennese organizations, the Commercial Union, the Pedagogical Association, and the Ethical Society. In 1908 Officers of the armed forces were given permission by the War Office to join

the Viennese Esperanto Union.

Immediately after the cessation of hostilities the movement was re-formed, and continued active until the absorption of Austria by Germany. A state-supported Esperanto Museum was opened in Vienna. Practical measures were taken to encourage the learning of the language by Railway employees. Members of the Police Force were permitted to wear a special Esperanto badge on attaining proficiency. At the Rotary World Congress held in Vienna, 1931, attended by 2,000 Rotarians, there was a discussion on Esperanto upon a proposition from Sir Charles Mander of

Gt. Britain, and a resolution was adopted in favour of the language.

Among prominent people supporting the movement were President Miklas, and Cardinals Innitzer and Piffl (the former introduced the language into the episcopal seminary); Chancellor Seipel, Dr. Schober (Commissioner of Police for Vienna and later Chancellor), Dr. Dollfuss, Vice-Chancellor Fey, Dr. Burisch (Chancellor and Finance Minister), Herr Stockinger (Minister for Commerce), Herr Schmitz (Mayor of Vienna and a Vice-Chancellor), Dr. Jary (Director of the State Railways), Princess Fanny Starhemberg, and lastly, Dr. Schuschnigg.

Baltic States.—In the three Baltic States Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, the firstnamed occupied a leading position. Tallinn was the seat of a strong and progressive national society enjoying wide official support. For instance, Esperanto interpreters were employed by the organizers of the National Song Festivals, and later by the Estonian Travel Association. A

very considerable tourist exchange was conducted between the Estonian and Swedish Esperanto Societies. There was a growing link-up with the Latvian and Lithuanian Esperanto movements, and the possibilities of Esperanto as a means of furthering understanding between the three Baltic States were gaining support in the Baltic Rapprochement movement.

Belgium.—The first recorded steps to make Esperanto known in Belgium were in 1892, but the foundations were really laid by Capt. Charles Lemaire, a prominent explorer of the Belgian Congo. King Leopold was Honorary President of the national Esperanto Society. The 21st World Congress of Catholic Esperantists was held in August, 1939, at Antwerp, when His Eminence Cardinal van Roey, Primate of Belgium, officiated at the opening Mass in the Cathedral. The Apostolic Nuncio and all Belgian Bishops were members of the Honorary Committee.

Bulgaria.—Through an inconsistent state policy towards cultural subjects, Esperanto was at times encouraged in certain categories of schools, while at other times the policy was reversed. In the last two or three years before the war, however, there were signs of real progress, and impetus to this was given by the close accord arrived at with the Jugoslavian Esperanto Society in 1939.

Czechoslovakia.—The Esperanto movement was vigorous in all spheres. There were two main societies, one for the Czechoslovak section of the community, and the other for the Sudeten German section, each operating within its own social group for propaganda and examination purposes, but in close collaboration for the common aim. Wireless programmes of a high standard were given from Brno and its relays. From a modest beginning these so developed, that a professional troupe of Esperanto Radio Players was formed. Among the works performed were The Bartered Bride by Smetana, Cavalry Patrol by Langer, and plays by Karel Capek. Prague was the seat of the headquarters of the Universal Catholic Esperanto League until Hitler's occupation of the country. The postal authorities issued a series of illustrated franked postcards bearing Czech and Esperanto texts.

Denmark.—The movement made striking headway from 1932 onwards, when the Danish Esperanto League adopted a policy of inviting to the country foreign teachers of outstanding ability to conduct intensive

courses. In addition, special courses for teachers were held. Several international Holiday Camps were organized, including one at the famous International High School of Elsinore.

Finland.—The first Esperanto club was founded in 1895 among students of the Polytechnic High School, but the banning of the international journal La Esperantisto by the Russian authorities in 1895 temporarily paralysed activities. The Finnish Esperanto Students' Club was formed in 1905. 1907 saw the formation of the national Finnish Esperanto Society. In 1922 parliament voted an annual grant of 25,000 F. Marks to the Esperanto Institute of Finland, which was continued until the financial crisis of 1932. The Railway authorities gave permission to exhibit free of charge in railway stations information about Esperanto, with the address of the local representative of the international Esperanto Association, and railway time tables included an explanatory text in Esperanto. Just before the Russo-Finnish War the significance and progress of Esperanto in other countries was becoming widely known among the Finnish public, and the language was advancing to the position it held in other Scandinavian and Baltic lands.

France.—From early days France has played an important rôle in Esperanto history. In recent years the most important step was the convening of a government-sponsored international conference, "L'Esperanto dans la Vie Moderne", Paris 1937, under the patronage of the President of the Republic, M. Lebrun, and an Honorary Committee of sixteen leading Ministers, including the Prime Minister (M. Leon Blum), the President of the Chamber of Deputies (M. Edouard Herriot), and the Minister for Education (M. Jean Zay).

The aim of this conference was to explore the means for furthering the progress of Esperanto. The four sections into which the work was subdivided were (1) Esperanto in the Schools—Chairman, M. Pariselle, Recteur, Besançon, (2) International Traffic—Chairman, M. Dautry, General Director of the French State Railways, with Vice-Chairmen, MM. Mouton and Henri Farman, (3) Science—Chairman, M. Cotton, of the French Academy of Science, (4) Intellectual Co-operation—Chairman, M. Bonnet, Director of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations.

The most suitable lines for speeding-up the promotion of Esperanto were laid down, and among the first steps were the following. M. Luc, General Director of Technical Education ordered the preparation of special Esperanto courses to be put in hand for Technical and Commercial Schools. The Ministry for Education recommended the teaching of Esperanto in all schools (except écoles primaires) in the section of the curriculum known as loisirs dirigés, as a preliminary step to wider instruction; and lectures were arranged for teachers' training colleges. A professional troupe of Esperanto Radio Players was established for the Paris PTT. The B.B.C. provided a special recording of the opening session of the 30th Universal Esperanto Congress in London, 1938, which was flown to Paris for broadcasting. The wearing of the Esperanto badge was officially permitted to certain branches of civil servants while on duty, and where Esperantists were on the staff of post-offices, notices to that effect were exhibited. M. Daladier, while Minister for War, issued permission to organize courses for members of the forces outside duty hours. There was a Parliamentary Esperanto Group, with a membership of 120.

Germany. — The German Esperanto Association was formed in 1906, and the language made steady progress until the advent of the Nazis. But early in 1936 Herr Hess decreed that all members of the national-socialist party and subsidiary organizations were no longer allowed to take part in any international language societies; and on the 20th June, 1936, Herr Himmler gave the final blow to Esperanto by issuing a police decree that all such societies must be closed by the 15th of July. The Leipzig headquarters of the International Workers' Esperanto Society had already been closed down. In the history of the years after 1918 one German enterprise stands out as a landmark in the Esperanto movement. In April, 1920, a young German journalistprinter, Teo Jung, issued the first number of an international weekly Esperanto newspaper, which became an important link between Esperantists throughout the world. When the Nazis came to power he was faced with the alternative of discontinuing publication of Heroldo de Esperanto, or leaving the country. He chose the latter course, migrating to the Netherlands, and maintained the regular publication of the journal until the invasion of that country.

Greece.—The first success was in the Island of Samos, in 1905, then under Turkish rule. After a ban on the movement, a new Prince Regent rescinded the decree in 1907, and the number of Esperantists rapidly grew, including among their new members Princess Helen Kopasis. In 1909 appeared the journal Greklingva Esperantisto, and the Samos House of Deputies decided to publish it as an official journal in the Prince's press. In 1910 the language was introduced as a compulsory subject in the schools of the island. The movement began to spread to other islands, but the 1914-18 war and its aftermath brought this to an end. In 1926 the Minister for Education in Athens recommended the subject to the schools, and a further recommendation was issued in 1931. The Postal and Police authorities gave permission for special courses to be arranged for members of their services.

Hungary.—During the Soviet period of March-August, 1919, encouragement was given to the language by the revolutionaries; at the same time the anti-revolutionary government in Szeged was favourable to it, and utilized it to make known its aims abroad. The University of Budapest and the Science Academy published documents opposing the Trianon Settlement, and the Nationalist Association sent three Esperantist lecturers on tours abroad to make known the Hungarian case. During a parliamentary debate in 1938 on educational reform, a plea for the introduction of Esperanto into the secondary schools was put forward with considerable approval, and the Ministry of Education promised to investigate the question. The Post Office issued a fine series of illustrated franked postcards with Hungarian and Esperanto texts. Great progress took place in scouting circles, particularly in connection with the International Jamboree at Gödöllö, 1933. At the 34th Eucharistic World Congress in Budapest, May, 1938, Esperanto played an important part. An Esperanto Eucharistic Conference was organized within the main Congress, among the promoters being Dr. Francisko Erdy, Papal Chamberlain of Budapest, and Bishop Paul Yu-Pin of -Nanking. This Esperanto section was honoured by a special Apostolic Blessing from Pope Pius XI.

Italy.—Following an investigation into the merits of Esperanto by the Paris Chamber of Commerce (1920-1) an International Conference on a Common

Commercial Language was held in the historic palace of the Venice Chamber of Commerce, 1923, attended by delegates from 209 chambers of commerce, trade fairs, and industrial, transport, and tourist organizations in 23 countries. Except for the opening welcome speeches, the proceedings were conducted throughout in Esperanto. The findings revealed many interesting facts about the successful use of Esperanto, and the conference recommended commercial organizations to encourage the language. In Italy itself it was introduced into the curricula of several important commercial institutes, and was encouraged by educational, marine, and tourist authorities.

In 1910 the Archbishop of Bologna (later Pope Benedict XV) declared himself in favour of the language, and in 1913 the Archbishop of Milan and the Bishop of Pavia also expressed their approval. The 3rd Congress of Italian Catholic Esperantists held in Venice, 1922, received the Papal Blessing. Esperanto courses were held in various clerical seminaries, and during latter years in the Episcopal Seminaries of Bari and Udine. Italy has been outstanding in the use of Esperanto for tourist propaganda. The Touring Club Italiano published de luxe editions of their official guide- books : Milan and the Lakes of Lombardy, and Rome and its Neighbourhood. E.N.I.T. published literature and organized wireless talks on the attractions of the country. The response received convinced the authorities of the value of Esperanto, and the wireless organization E.I.A.R. regularly published in Esperanto a 30-page monthly wireless programme, sent free to all enquirers.

Jugoslavia. — After the war various circumstances hampered development until the early 1930's, when there were active centres in many towns and villages, and the Jugoslavian Esperanto League was formed to organize nation-wide propaganda. In 1938, Esperanto was taught in the Commercial High School of Economics in Zagreb and in several secondary schools. Prior to the present war arrangements for close co-operation were made with the Bulgarian Esperanto Association for common action towards wider Balkan collaboration.

Netherlands.—Here the movement was highly organized in all sections of society, and in latter years impetus was given by the establishment of a school at Arnhem for training teachers on the Cseh Direct Method, which attracted students from almost every country. Many of these teachers later conducted prolonged instructional tours in countries other than their own, and played a large part in spreading a standard of international pronunciation and stabilizing the spoken language.

Postal officials were encouraged to learn the language. Instructions on the use of the automatic telephones in kiosks in The Hague and Amsterdam were printed in four languages, including Esperanto, and this was being extended throughout the country. The Netherlands Railways permitted the affixing of a standardized enamel plaque in railway stations, bearing the word "Esperanto", with the name and address of the local representative of the movement.

As the result of public interest in the question, the Netherlands Committee for the Practical Application of Esperanto was formed in October, 1938. This included official representatives of the Netherlands Society for Industry and Commerce, the General Netherlands Union for Tourist Traffic, the Netherlands Railways, the Union for the Netherlands Overseas, and the Dutch Airline. The chairman was Dr. S. J. R. de Monchy, Mayor of The Hague.

The International Esperanto Youth Association had its headquarters in the Netherlands. It published a lively monthly international journal, and arranged international Esperanto youth camps in that country, Belgium, and France.

Norway.—Until the later 1920's the Esperanto movement was scattered and insignificant. From 1928 onwards, however, several foreign teachers toured the country giving Cseh courses, and rapid headway was made. Considerable interest was shown in educational circles, and in 1931 a resolution in favour of Esperanto was passed at the annual teachers' conference of the Buskerud and Vestfold regions.

Poland.—The political effects of the partition imposed great cultural restrictions, which handicapped organized activities. By 1908, however, permission was given in the Russian portion to establish a society in Warsaw, with the right to open up branch societies throughout the territory. After the last war the first congress of Polish Esperantists was attended by General Jacyna, as personal representative of Marshal Pilsudski.

Esperanto was taught in the schools for

the blind in Warsaw, Vilna, and Lwow, and a teachers' conference passed a resolution recommending the extension of this teaching into all schools for the blind.

Portugal.—The first official encouragement here came from the Portuguese Red Cross in 1912. A celebration in honour of Dr. Zamenhof in the National Theatre, 1918, was attended by the President, Dr. Sidonis Pais. In 1919 permission was given to hold Esperanto courses in commercial schools. About the same time police Esperantists were allowed to wear an Esperanto badge while on duty. In 1933 the Touring Club of Portugal became interested, and an Esperanto section was formed. For a while circumstances arising from the Spanish civil war were less favourable; but before the outbreak of the present conflict headway was again being made, and latest reports show that this has been maintained.

Roumania.—In 1920 a Roman Catholic priest, Andreo Cseh, worked out a direct method for teaching Esperanto, entirely avoiding the use of the national language. The success of this method led to the opening up of courses in various centres, including the Teachers' Training College of Gradistea, the Police Officers' Training College, and in scouting circles. In 1924 Father Cseh was granted temporary leave of absence from his religious duties to enable him to devote the whole of his time to Esperanto. He travelled with striking success in several countries, demonstrating how the language could be taught by the direct method in countries where the instructor could not speak the national tongue. His success in the Netherlands so impressed the town council of Arnhem that they placed at his disposal for a period premises which eventually became the Cseh Esperanto Institute.

At the Third Balkan Conference, Bucharest, 1932, a delegate of the Roumanian government officially raised the question of Esperanto on several occasions and evoked considerable interest.

Russia.—The first book in Esperanto was published at Warsaw by Dr. L. L. Zamenhof in Russian. Naturally, Russian citizens comprised a large proportion of the pioneers in the first decade. Small groups arose in Moscow and elsewhere, but could not obtain legalisation from the authorities. In 1892 the St. Petersburg society Espero at length received official sanction through the intercession of several eminent persons with

court influence. An article by Tolstoy in favour of Esperanto in the gazette La Esperantisto (Nurnberg), 1895, brought the journal under the censor's ban, which also prevented the publication of new works in or on the language until 1905.

After the revolution the Esperanto Union of the Soviet Republics was formed, and gained considerable success, and up to the outbreak of the present war published well over 200 Esperanto books on various subjects. Franked postcards and envelopes were issued by the postal authorities, bearing a text in Esperanto in addition to the text in Russian or other languages. Three postage stamps were issued relating to Esperanto, bearing inscriptions in the language-Russia being the first country to do this. The language was employed on some considerable scale for collective correspondence between Russian workers and trade unions abroad.

Spain.—One of the earliest articles to appear in the Spanish press recommending Esperanto was signed by Francisko Pi y Margall, President of the first Spanish Republic. His Majesty, the late king Alphonso XIII., was very sympathetic to the language, and in 1909 he bestowed upon Dr. Zamenhof the honorary title of Commander of the Order of Isabella la Catolica. In 1910 an Esperanto translation of a comedy by Vital Aza was staged at the Grand Theatre, Madrid. In the following year permission was given to teach the language in schools, and a course was opened at the Central University, Madrid. During the civil war Esperanto was used by the Republican Government for international news bulletins and propaganda.

Sweden.—The first Scandinavian Esperanto Congress was held in 1918 at Gothenburg, and from then onwards the language made progress throughout the country. It received considerable encouragement from the A.B.F. (the Swedish equivalent of our W.E.A.), under whose auspices a large number of courses were held. Parallel with the non-political Swedish Esperanto Federation there arose a strong Swedish Labour Esperanto Society, which gained valuable recognition in trade union circles. Father Cseh was invited to the country in 1927, when a request for a special extension of his leave of absence from religious duties was supported by the Esperantist Prince Carl, brother of the King of Sweden, and Mayor Lindhagen of Stockholm. In 1929-30 an Indian, L. Sinha, from the Dr. Tagore Institute, Santiniketan, India, undertook a lecture tour through the country. He journeyed over 6,500 miles and gave over 200 lectures to non-Esperantist audiences, local Esperantists acting

as interpreters.

Switzerland.—Following the first Universal Esperanto Congress, in 1905, the language became increasingly used for practical purposes, and there arose the need for some form of central organization. In 1908 the Universala Esperanto-Asocio was founded in Geneva. This was based on individual membership, and appointed honorary representatives, known as delegates, in many centres throughout the world. They were, in effect, consuls, who rendered assistance on matters relating to travel, and commerce, and were links between the scattered groups and associations of the movement. Following the war of 1914/18 and the improved organization of Esperantists within the various countries, fundamental changes were made, resulting in re-organization on the lines of group membership by the national societies, under the title of the Internacia Esperanto-Ligo. This retained and expanded the delegate system which had proved so valuable. In 1936 the headquarters of this organization was transferred to Gt. Britain.

In 1920–22 the League of Nations conducted an enquiry into the progress and possibilities of Esperanto as an International Auxiliary Language, and published a 57-page report, which was adopted by the Third Assembly in 1922. This report recommended state-members of the League to introduce the language into the schools and foster it in other ways. It stated, inter alia,

"Language is a great force, and the League of Nations had every reason to watch with particular interest the progress of the Esperanto movement, which, should it become more widespread, may one day lead to great results from the point of view of the moral unity of the world."

Unfortunately, however, there was at that time a reactionary government in France; and M. Léon Bérard (French Minister for Education), striving to maintain the privileged international position of French, brought influence to bear upon the Committee for Intellectual Co-operation, which had been charged to deal with the Report. As a result this Committee side-tracked the issue by recommending the learning of foreign languages, despite the protests of two members—Prof. Lowes Dickinson (Gt. Britain) and Prof. Lorentz (The Netherlands)—against the manner in

which the affair was conducted. The League, however, refused to accept the Committee's recommendation, and maintained instead the Report as originally adopted (see p. 65 in our previous issue). Although many other recommendations were never implemented, this Report of the League, with valuable sections contributed by the British Board of Education and the Paris Chamber of Commerce, still stands as one of the greatest official vindications of the claims of Esperanto (Note:—This Report is now out of print).

In 1926 Esperanto was recognized by the International Telegraphic Union, at the instigation of the League, as a "clear language" for telegraphic and radio communications.

E.D.D.

#### AN OPEN LETTER TO H. G. WELLS

Dear Sir,

I read your article A Warning to Mankind in the News Chronicle of 29th Sept., and was interested in your remarks about "the need for a common language capable of being used for political, scientific, philosophical, and religious intercommunication; it has to be a great and flexible

common language."

It greatly surprised me that you did not tell your readers that this language already exists, and has spread throughout the world. It has stood the test of 50 years in all circumstances in which it has been used, and Congresses held annually, using this language, entirely dispense with the swarm of interpreters and repetitions of speeches in three or four languages, which necessitate a great waste of time.

You must surely have heard of this language, which satisfies all the requirements of logic and flexibility—Esperanto.

Here are your words in Esperanto:

Ni bezonas komunan lingvon, per kiu la universalaj interesoj de la homaro povas esti diskutataj: komunan medion por politika, scienca, filozofia, kaj religia interkomunikado: ĝi devas esti granda, fleksebla, komuna lingvo.

Yours faithfully, F. C. RUDMAN

"The British Esperantist."—The Editor has been lecturing away from home for nearly a month; and the printers have been deluged with priority Government work. For these reasons this number appears late. We are sorry, but the delay is unavoidable.

# GEORGE DOUGLAS BUCHANAN

La morto de nia Prezidanto bedaŭrinde forprenis de ni ne nur elstaran laboranton por B.E.A. kaj la movado ĝenerale, sed ankaŭ unu el la malmultaj restantaj pioniroj de nia lingvo en Britujo. S-ro Buchanan estis inter la unuaj membroj de la Londona Klubo, kiu fondiĝis en 1903, kaj (ĉar tiam ne ekzistis B.E.A.) altiris samideanojn el la tuta lando. Fakte li restis membro de tiu Klubo ĝis sia morto, kaj kiam li vizitis Londonon li kaptis ĉiun eblan okazon ĉeesti ĝiajn kunvenojn. Plue, estante Glasgovano, li frue aliĝis ankaŭ la Glasgovan Societon, kaj laboris aktive por ĝi dum multaj jaroj. Li fariĝis membro de B.E.A. en 1904, kaj Dumviva Fratulo en 1922.

La vizitoj al Londono estis oftaj en la jaroj 1936-39, ĉar kiel Prezidanto de B.E.A. S-ro Buchanan konscience vojaĝis preskaŭ ĉiumonate la longan distancon inter Glasgovo kaj Londono por ĉeesti kunvenojn de la Konsilantaro aŭ de la Administra Komitato. Kelkafoje li veturis surmare, ĉar li amis marvojaĝojn. Post komenco de la milito li devis forlasi tiujn regulajn vizitojn, sed ĝis sia malsaniĝo en la nuna jaro li daŭrigis sian viglan intereson pri la aferoj de la Asocio.

Kiel Delegito de U.E.A. en Glasgovo dum multaj jaroj, kaj poste Patrono kaj Dumviva Membro de I.E.L., li praktike montris sian subtenon de nia internacia laboro. Li estis senlaca propagandisto de la lingvo, ĉie, ĉiam, kaj ĉiumaniere, kaj samtempe konstante malavara por ĝi finance: ne nur sian amatan B.E.A., sed ankaŭ Klubojn kaj aliajn organizaĵojn li efike helpis—ofte tute surprize kaj "anonime". Oni povas esti tute certa, ke multegaj donacoj liaj estis nekonataj kaj nekoneblaj, ĉar li multe faris tiaĵojn kaŝe, konforme al sia modesta karaktero. Membroj de B.E.A. ofte nenion sciis eĉ pri liaj donacoj publike anoncitaj, ĉar ili kreditiĝis kutime ne al "S-ro Buchanan", sed al iu mistera "Esperantisto 8820"—lia numero en la historia Adresaro de Zamenhof.

Nia movado ja perdis grandan kaj simpatian amikon kaj subtenanton. Sed Esperanto ne estis la sola intereso de S-ro Buchanan. Aparte de lia propra komerco, okupis lin multaj intelektaj kaj praktikaj interesoj—ekzemple, Astronomio, Geografio, kaj Aviado (li estis Fratulo de la Reĝa Geografia Societo, Fratulo de la Reĝa Astronomia Societo, vicprezidanto de la Reĝa Filozofia Societo de Glasgovo, kaj membro de la Aŭtora Klubo en Londono). Li estis efektive homo kun tre ampleksaj interesoj kaj tute moderna elrigardo sur la mondon.

Sed antaŭ ĉio li estis Esperantisto—samideano laŭ la plena signifo de tiu vorto. Lia nomo kaj la memoro pri li restos por ni neforgesebla ekzemplo kaj inspiro.

Mr. E. W. Amos has been appointed Acting Secretary of the Bedford Institute Association in East London. Congratulations to him—and to the Institute.

Tutmonda Junular - Organizo. — The Annual Report (1940-1) has appeared in the form of a 16-page booklet, full of interesting and encouraging information. Among other activities is a Lending Library for TJO members. Sec., J. W. Holland, 61 Vandyke Road, Leighton Buzzard.

Skolta Esperantista Ligo. — Provisional Sec., C. Bardsley, 42 Westbourne Street, Oldham, Lancs. A Dummilita Bulteno keeps members in touch. The Guide continues a course of Esperanto lessons.

P. E. da Gogo is now in a London prison for six months for refusal to register for military service. Whether they agree or

disagree with his action, readers will wish him well, and appreciate his fidelity to strong religious conviction. Meantime we shall not (as he suggests) continue his page, but (awaiting his return) shall print occasional articles helpful to beginners. Pecoj por Progresintoj will be discontinued pro tem.

Propaganda Lectures.—Some ask why announcements of all forthcoming lectures are not printed two months in advance. This is seldom possible. Many lectures are arranged by phone at a moment's notice. As a matter of fact, we announced in our last issue that Sheffield and district would be visited this September, but some plendintoj had not read this announcement. Invitations would be very welcome: Wed.—Thurs. are less convenient than other days, but all are possible.

## RECENT LECTURES

Ang. 30, Uxbridge. Friends' Meeting House. Sept.

1. Camden Town. Youth House.
3. Banstead. Banstead Hall School.

17. Harrow. Methodist Guild.

19. Greenwich. Girls' Emergency Sec. School.

Lewisham. Boys' Emergency Sec. School.

23. Sheffield. Nôtre Dame Convent High School.

24, Sheffield. Abbeydale Senior School.

Doncaster. Friends' Meeting House. 25, Sheffield. Greystones Intermediate School.

26. Sheffield. Carfield Intermediate School. Sheffield. City Grammar School.

27, Sheffield. W.E.A. Esperanto Exhibition.

28, Sheffield. Men's Adult School. 29, Sheffield. Oakbrook High School.

30, Rotherham. College of Technology and Art. Sheffield. City Training College.

Oct.

Sheffield. Carfield Intermediate School.
 Ecclesfield. The Grammar School.
 Calver. The Wesley Guild.

2, Sheffield. Owler Lane Intermediate School. Sheffield. Firth Park Grammar School. Doncaster. Junula Grupo.

3, Honley. Holme Valley Grammar School. Halifax. Municipal Technical College.

Halifax. Friends' Meeting House.
 Dronfield. The Grammar School.
 Mexborough. The Secondary School.

7, Sheffield. Woodhouse Grammar School. 10, Leeds. Leeds University (Education Dept.)

13, Taunton. Taunton School.

13, Poole. The Grammar School.

Poole. King Edward VI. School (Southampton).

Poole. Discussion Group:

14, Parkstone. Congregational Church Hall.

These lectures were given in 26 school audiences to 4,780 children, 135 teachers, and 230 College Students; and to 350 persons in 9 other meetings. 2,600 Esperanto for Beginners were sold, and other text-books to the value of £5. Indirect results in sales and new members are not included in these figures. Expenses of travel, board, etc., for these 6½ weeks were £15. 10s. 0d.; but schools visited and local friends contributed £13; so that the net cost was £2. 10s. 0d.

For the success of the visit to Sheffield and district we are indebted to the Chief Education Officer for permission to approach several schools, and particularly to Miss Garraway, who did great work by correspondence and personal visits. In Poole hospitality was given by a generous friend on the school staff. To the Sheffield Central and Transport groups, the Bournemouth group, and the many local friends who very generously helped financially or in other ways, warm thanks are hereby given.

It is a pity that lack of space forbids a detailed report, for many interesting

and encouraging stories could be told. Particularly large audiences were at Poole (450, 250, 100); Greystones and Owler Lane (350); Nôtre Dame and Dronfield (300); Abbeydale (270); Taunton, Sheffield Grammar School, Ecclesfield (250). Often, where a previous visit had been paid to a small audience, this time the whole school was given. Some 500 books were sold at Poole alone, and 200 each at Taunton and Sheffield Grammar School. In several places classes have resulted.

Of special importance, perhaps, were the lectures to students at Leeds University (Education Department) and Sheffield Training College. A propaganda meeting at Parkstone attracted a keenly interested audience of 150, despite the black-out. At Taunton a number of boys have joined as Junior Members; doubtless young Goldsmith there has something to do with this!

Enough has been said to show that even in these times much may be done when a time is fixed well beforehand and local friends are ready to collaborate.

## Notes from the Office

Worthwhile advertising.—Some time ago Mr. Gething prepared a new correspondence course, which, based on a popular and amusing textbook, was designed to give the new student a good elementary knowledge of the whole language, and which should sell at the popular price of five shillings. The Executive Committee sanctioned a few test advertisements to make this known, and the result was so good that the campaign has been continued throughout the year. To date, nearly 50 advertisements have appeared, mainly 2-inch spaces in civil service, educational, and similar periodicals. Over three hundred students have so far enrolled and the rate of influx is increasing. Several students have already completed the course, and are now taking the Advanced Course; and a surprisingly large number have joined the Association as members and are proving themselves enthusiastic supporters of the movement.

This is so satisfactory that it is intended to widen the campaign. The net income has almost covered the cost of the advertising, but it is believed that wider advertising of the same type would bring even better results. A fund to help in this special forward effort has been opened (see page 2 of cover), and donations will be welcomed. Members may suggest papers in which they would like to see such advertisements, but the decision as to whether any particular suggestion can be adopted must be left to the Officers, who better know from experience what is possible.

Our Petition.—All members in Great Britain should have received by now information about our petition for the encouragement of the teaching of Esperanto in the schools. At the time of writing it is too early to give any information as to probable results, but it should be recognized that the enterprise offers a splendid opportunity for effective propaganda by every member, which should be utilized to the full. This campaign has been launched now, as it is believed that the present time, when everybody is planning post-war activities, is most opportune. On the other hand, the campaign involves considerable expense for printing and postage, and it is not desirable that this should figure in our ordinary expenditure account. Donations to help cover the cost of this special effort will be very welcome.

C.C.G.

Semantic Frequency List.—Helen S. Eaton. University of Chicago Press, Ill., U.S.A.

441 pp., 5 dolaroj.

En nia lasta numero (p. 68) ni aludis la nuntempan intereson pri kalkulado de vortofteco en diversaj lingvoj, kiel gvidilo al lingva instruado. La nuna verko prenas kiel bazon statistikojn pri vortofteco jam faritajn pri la lingvoj Angla, Franca, Germana, kaj Hispana, laŭ kalkulado de 22,676,000 vortoj el 706 diversaj fontoj. Tiujn kalkulojn ĝi kombinas, kaj el ili faras novan statistikon pri 6473 konceptoj, aranĝitaj en 115 sekcioj laŭ ordo de internacia ofteco. Posedante la libron, oni do facile povas kontroli, kiuj konceptoj estas plej oftaj laŭ vidpunkto internacia, kaj samtempe kompari la relativan oftecon en la kvar nomitaj lingvoj de vortoj esprimantaj tiujn ideojn. Tial, ke ĝi klare montras la konceptojn internacie plej komunajn—almenaŭ ĉe la kvar lingvoj traktitaj, la verko havas grandan intereson kaj praktikan valoron por ĉiu filologo kaj ĉiu aŭtoro de lernolibro internacie uzota, kaj aparte por la Esperantistaro.

Progress Esperanto Reader (Part I).— Bertram Potts, F.B.E.A. 16 pp., 6p., post 1d.

Many Esperantists will remember the name of Bertram Potts as that of one of our most promising poets—his verses in The Esperanto Monthly were a constant delight. Now, after a long silence, he appears in a new rôle, as the author of a First Reader for English Students. The book is on entirely new lines. Almost every root in it is English; the English-speaking learner although a non-Esperantist can therefore read and understand it from the beginning without the use of a dictionary.

The teaching of the accusative is reserved for the next volume. Meanwhile, mi, li, \$i, ni, ili are translated by I, he, she, we, they, and min, lin, \$in, nin, ilin, by me, him, her, us, them; vin and \$in\$ being avoided.

A few details need correction: e.g., saksafono, kondiĉo, should be saksofono, stato. The writer does not think the equation o="o" in more, awe, really satis-

factory.

It is difficult to judge the real value of this book, for no two teachers have the same ideas on teaching methods, and no two students have precisely the same needs and difficulties. It is, of course, easy to criticize. Some, for example, will object that the concentration on English roots will teach the student to guess, and give him entirely wrong ideas about the Esperanto vocabulary. But this work is not intended to replace a text-book, it is merely additional exercise: an approach to reading. Many will query the value of things like Silentaj hipopotaminoj and Histeriaj eksliftistinoj (on p. 3!); La flutisto kaj la violonĉelistoj estas presbiterianoj; La koncerto ne estas skandalo, volupta kaj abomena; Si riproĉas lin ankaŭ pri la danĝerego de amoniako, arseniko, striknino, kaj vitriolo, sed li ne respondas; as being never needed in real life, and contrary to all teachings of word-count enthusiasts. But not all sentences are of this type, and the "real-life" objection is only partly valid. It can at least be said that Mr Potts has given us a novelty in teaching material, which provides good and amusing practice on Esperanto phonetics and grammatical elements. For some types of student it may be just what they need. And (we repeat) it is only a supplement to the text-book, and not meant to replace it.

A Practical Course in Esperanto (Szilágyi-Wadham). Ĉi tiu populara lernolibro nun atingis la trian eldonon. Ĝi estas represo de la dua; ŝanĝiĝis nur la prezo, nun 2ŝ.

## LA HEROO

#### Letero de soldato al sia frato

Kara Vilêjo,

Mi estas heroo mi ja estas heroo kaj vi devus esti fiera pri via frato ĉar li estas heroo.

Ofte mi promenis sur la strato kiam estis multe da trafiko kaj diris al mi mi diris Eble infano aŭ maljunulino falos antaŭ buson kaj mi ĵetos min kiel kuglo mi ĵetos min kaj savos ŝin riskante mian vivon kaj tiel mi estos heroo kiel ĉiuj volas esti.

Sed la ŝanco neniam venis kaj eĉ se la ŝanco iam venus alia aĉulo sin enĵetus antaŭ mi pli rapide ol mi povus pensi riskante

sian vivon kaj li estus heroo.

Tamen mi estas heroo la heroo de Mizerosur-Ŝloŝo—kio ne estas la ĝusta nomo sed tiel niaj knaboj nomas ĝin pro la biero kaj la koto.

Mi estas heroo ĉar mi savis hundon mi estis sidanta sur la bordo de la rivero pensante pri nenio tre malgaja mi estis ĉar jupulino ne renkontis min kiel ŝi promesis kaj mi estis soifa kaj senmona.

Subite estis granda krio terura krio Fifi

mia hundeto adorata!

Mi kaj dek du aliaj uloj kiuj ankaŭ sidis sur la riverbordo ĉar ili estis senmonaj pensante pri nenio levis la kapojn kaj vidis hundeton adoratan baraktanta en la rivero.

Sanco venis al dek tri homoj esti herooj. Iris mi en la akvon tenis la hundon adoratan kaj savis ĝin estas bone ke la hundeto adorata povis naĝi alie estus floroj en mia litĉambro—krom ke ĝi estas tendo.

La hundeto adorata apartenis al F-ino Truto kiu estis riĉa kaj mi estis "en la bono"

mi ja estis kredu min.

Estis granda festo kun multe da vino kaj biero kaj F-ino Truto publike ĉirkaŭbrakis min sed ĉar ŝi havis vizaĝon kiel krevinta ŝuo mi pensis ke tio estas la prezo de heroeco.

De tiam mi ofte promenas laŭ la bordo de

la rivero mi havas ambicion.

Mi serĉas la idioton kiu puŝis min en la akvon.

Via amanta frato GEORGO Originale verkis Fred Mercer

"We need a common language, in which the universal interests of mankind can be discussed; a common medium for political, scientific, philosophical, and religious intercommunication".—H. G. Wells, addressing the British Association, 28 Sept., 1941 (Why omit the name Esperanto?—Ed.).

# Kial oni lernas Esperanton?

Ĉu iam, en la historio de la mondo, ekzistis pli da malamo, ol nuntempe? En pli ol unu lando ŝovinismo surmetas la maskon de patriotismo; por multaj la vortoj paco kaj amo fariĝas anatemo, kaj oni komencas pli alte taksi naciecon ol homarecon. Kial oni lernas Esperanton? Ĉu por havigi novan ludilon? Ĉu nur por utiligi la lingvon dum vojaĝo alilande? Aŭ ĉu ĝi prezentas idealon sekvindan?

Ce la diroj kaj skriboj de Zamenhof ni trovas, ke li ĉiam emfazis la esencan unuecon de la tuta homaro. Ĉu Esperantisto estas malbona patrioto? Al tio la Majstro mem respondis en la Guildhall, London, la 21-an de Aŭgusto, 1907. Li

diris:

Kulpigo, kiun ni ofte devas aŭdi, estas tio, ke ni Esperantistoj estas malbonaj patriotoj. Ĉar tiuj Esperantistoj, kiuj traktas la Esperantismon kiel ideon, predikas reciprokan justecon kaj fratecon inter la popoloj, kaj ĉar laŭ la opinio de la gentaj ŝovinistoj patriotismo konsistas en malamo kontraŭ ĉio, kio ne estas nia, tial ni laŭ ilia opinio estas malbonaj patriotoj, kaj ili diras, ke la Esperantistoj ne amas sian patrujon. Kontraŭ tiu ĉi mensoga, malnobla, kaj kalumnia kulpigo ni protestas plej energie, ni protestas per ĉiuj fibroj de nia koro!"

Samideanoj! Ni reiru al la fundamentoj de la Zamenhofa filozofio. Povas esti, ke "longe daŭros ankoraŭ malluma nokto sur la tero, sed ne eterne ĝi daŭros. Venos iam la tempo, kiam la homoj ĉesos esti lupoj

unuj kontraŭ aliaj".

Dediĉante nin al nia idealo, ni daŭrigu nian laboron. Se tion ni faros,

Ni paŝo post paŝo, post longa laboro,

Atingos la celon en gloro.

FRED PARKER

#### DISERVO ESPERANTA

There is a suggestion that where two or three could gather together an Order of Service (hymns and readings, speaker if available), could be used on the second Sunday in each month, not only in London, but all over the country. If interested, please write to Miss Strapps, 50 Woodlands Road, Ilford, Essex.

Hardly sufficient response was received to the query in our last issue to warrant the reopening of the Diservo at St.

Ethelburga's at present.

#### PRI PROPRAJ NOMOJ

De fervora samideano ni ricevis leteron pri demando, kiu certe kaŭzis embarason al

multaj lernantoj:

"En nia urbo funkcias malgranda studrondo, kiu tre kontentige progresas." Sed
jam de la komenco, studante la historion
kaj literaturon de nia lingvo, ni renkontis
nomojn al ni tre strangajn, kaj ni ne povas
interkonsenti, kiel ilin prononci. Ni falis en
la marĉon de propraj nomoj, kaj la konfuzo
kaj baraktado fariĝis tiel ĝenaj, ke ni nun
evitas la malagrablaĵon, kaj diskutado pri
nia literaturo kaj historio fariĝas neebla . . .
Estus helpe, se oni eldonus nomaron, por
solvi la problemon".

En la "Enciklopedio de Esperanto", post ĉiu propra nomo troviĝas proksimuma prononco. Jen ties gvido pri kelke da nomoj

cititaj:

Archdeacon, arŝdikn Aymonier, emonie Baghy, bagi Beaufront, bofron Boirac, bůarak Boucon, bukon Bourlet, burle Bulthuis, bulthöjs Cart, kar Casas, kazas Chavet, save Corret, kore Couturat, kutüra Cseh, ĉe Dietterle, diterle Ellersiek, elerzik Fruictier, früitje Geoghegan, gejgn Grosjean-Maupin, grojanmopen Hachette, aset Kalocsay, kaloĉai

Kökeny, kökenj Kreuz, kreuc Lengyel, lendjel Luyken, lojken, luken Méail, meni Michaux, miŝo Nylén, nilén Privat, priva Rollet de l'Isle, role dö lil Saussure, sosür Scherer, sirer Schneeberger, sneberger Schoofs, shofs Schwartz, svarc Sebert, seber Sentis, santi Szilázyi, siládji Vallienne, valjen Waringhien, varengjen Weinhengst, vajnhengst Wüster, vister Zakrzewski, zakševski

## Nia Lingvo-Esperanto

Ni devas daŭre elpensi perilojn por veki intereson pri nia lingvo Esperanto.

Ĝi havas bonegajn ecojn, per kiuj ni povas tre taŭge propagandi. Mi elpensis metodon memori la plej indajn ecojn por prezentado, per la literoj de la vorto "ESPERANTO", jene:

ESPERANTO estas Rimarkinda

E duka
S ankta
P raktika
E sprima
R imarkinda
A spira
N eŭtrala
T aŭga
O rda

Ĝi estas *Eduka*, ĉar ĝi donas ekzercadon al la cerbo, fortigas la volon, kaj vastigas la spiriton.

Gi estas Sankta, ĉar ĝia fundamenta bazo estas la alta idealo de frateco inter la nacioj.

Ĝi estas Praktika, ĉar ĝi estas lingvo vivanta, ne nur en literaturo, sed ankaŭ en parolado. Ĝi estas facile komprenata de diversaj nacioj, kaj havas efektivan valoron por la komerco kaj ĉiuj fakoj de la vivo.

Gi estas Esprima, ĉar ĝi estas lingvo fleksebla, en kiu oni povas libere krei vortojn el ekzistaj radikoj, por esprimi

subtilajn nŭancojn de pensado.

Gi estas Rimarkinda, ĉar per ĝi diversnacianoj povas facile interkompreniĝi fakto pruvita en la Universalaj Kongresoj. Ĝi estas la sola lingvo sufiĉe facila por esti estrata de ĉiuj.

Ĝi estas Aspira, celante la pacon de la Mondo. Tio estas granda kaŭzo, ke ĉiuj

diligente laboru, por ĝin majstri.

Gi estas Neŭtrala. Esperanto apartenas

ne al unu nacio, sed al ĉiuj egale.

Gi estas Taŭga por ĉiu okazo, ĉie—socia, politika, kaj religia. Super ĉio, ĝi estas la plej taŭga perilo por naski kaj esprimi amon kaj pacon tra tuta la mondo, laŭ la intenco de ĝia kreinto, Doktoro Zamenhof.

Ĝi estas Orda laŭ konstruo. El ĉiuj

lingvoj ĝi estas la plej logika.

Ĉi tiuj faktoj havas grandan signifon. Mi kredas, ke pro tiuj ecoj, la lingvo kreskos kaj prosperos en la estonteco. En la disvastigado de nia amata lingvo ni Esperantistoj havas indan celon de la vivo.

HYLDA MAYNE

"Esperanto Flugfolioj." — This is an unpretentious but excellent little literary magazine, "interesting and educational, treating all kinds of subjects in a light manner". The Editor (E. Lentz, 82 Blenheim Place, Aberdeen) would welcome suitable articles. The price (3d.) is below cost, and the venture well worthy of support.

"A Teheran message said that when the British and Soviet forces met in Iran, Brigadier Aizlewood, commanding the British Indian Army Mechanized Cavalry units, was entertained to beer and vodka by a Russian colonel. The inability of both commanders and their staffs to speak a common language rendered the party tongue-tied for several hours, until an interpreter was found" (Press report, 2 Sept., 1941).

# ZAMENHOF-TAGO: la 15an de Decembro

#### NEPRE AĈETU ALMENAŬ UNU ESPERANTAN LIBRON

# POPULARA ESPERANTO-BIBLIOTEKO

Interesaj romanoj, bele eldonitaj kaj tole binditaj. Prezo po 3ŝ. 6p. por ĉiu volumo, plus afranko 6p.

- 1. La Viro el Francujo. Ivans. El la nederlanda lingvo tradukis W. Versteeg Graftdijk. 243 paĝoj. Moderna kriminala romano.
- 2. Quo Vadis ? Vol. 1. 272 paĝoj.
- 3. Quo Vadis? Vol. 2. 271 paĝoj.
  - H. Sienkiewicz. Tradukita el la pola lingvo de Lidja Zamenhof. Romano pri antikva Romo.
- 4. Si. H. Rider Haggard. Tradukita de G. J. Degenkamp. 278 paĝoj. Romantikaj aventuroj en nekonata Afriko.
- 5. Fanny. Edna Ferber. Tradukis el la angla Berno Fabo. 240 paĝoj. La vivo de juda knabino en Usono.
- 6. Riĉa kaj Sen Mono. E. Phillips Oppenheim. El la angla lingvo tradukis Fred Wadham. 224 paĝoj. Kiel riĉulo vivis dum unu jaro kiel laboristo.
- La Ora Stuparo. E. Phillips Oppenheim. Tradukita el la angla lingvo de la Esperantista Societo de Romford. 278 paĝoj. Kiel financisto provis devigi mondpacon.
- 8. Luno de Izrael. H. Rider Haggard. Tradukita el la angla lingvo de E. S. Payson kaj M. C. Butler. 219 paĝoj. Romano pri antikva Egiptujo.
- 9. Pinokjo. C. Collodi. El la itala tradukis Mirza Marchesi. Ilustris W. H. Matthews. 150 paĝoj. Strangaj aventuroj de itala marioneto.
- 10. La Dormanto Vekiĝas. H. G. Wells. Tradukita el la angla lingvo de A. F. Milward. 212 paĝoj. Romano pri la vivo en okcidenta Eŭropo post 200 jaroj.
- 11. Petrolo. Vol. 1. 306 paĝoj.
- 12. **Petrolo.** Vol. 2. 320 paĝoj.
  Upton Sinclair. El la angla tradukis W. Bailey. Romano pri Usona industria vivo laŭ vidpunkto socialista.
- 13. La Aventuroj de Marteno Drake. G. Norway. Tradukis el la angla originalo W. Severn. 206 paĝoj. La aventuroj de angla knabo antaŭ cent jaroj.
- 14. La Naiveco de Pastro Brown. G. K. Chesterton. El la angla tradukis C. Bean. 256 paĝoj. En kiu naiva pastro rolas kiel detektivo.
- La Vojo Returne. E. M. Remarque. El germana lingvo tradukis J. F. Berger.
   370 paĝoj. La reveno al civila vivo post la granda milito.

Eldonita de

#### THE ESPERANTO PUBLISHING CO. LTD.

Mendu ĉe

THE BRITISH ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION, Inc. Esperanto House, Heronsgate, Rickmansworth, Herts.

#### GROUP AND LOCAL NEWS

Balham and Tooting. — The proposed L.C.C. class just failed to get the necessary 18 members. One or two recruits, who would have saved it, came too late. Verb

sap.

Birmingham.—In September the group entertained 60 Esperantist scholars from the Bournville Day, Handsworth New Road, and Tinker's Farm Schools to tea and a programme of Esperanto sketches and songs. Miss Waite presided. The Group meets at 3.15 on 8 Nov. and 6 Dec., at 26 Bristol Road, for a lecture followed by tea.

Bristol.—Classes (Knowle and Brislington Higher Institute) are held at Wells Road School: Sat., 3.20; Sun., 10.30-2.30.

**Doncaster.**—Class (Armthorpe Evening Institute) at Edenthorpe Social Club, Tues., 6.0-8.0.

East Midland Federation.—The meeting at Trent Lock on 6 Sept. was well attended and encouraging. Christmas Party: 20 Dec., 4.0, at 10 Woodland Grove, Woodthorpe, Nottingham.

Edinburgh.—The Edinburgh Society continues to meet at 29 Synod Hall. Class for beginners: Saturdays, 2.30, followed by a group meeting, 4.30. Evening classes will be arranged as desired. On 11 Oct., Miss Baird spoke on The Aims of the Esperanto Movement.

Halifax.—Following a recent lecture, Mrs. Speak is teaching an after-school class of 50 children at the Modern School, and Miss Hanson has a class of 15 adults at the

Technical College.

Huddersfield.—Classes started well, with over 20 in the elementary, and 9 in the advanced. Group meetings: Y.M.C.A., 7.30, on 13 and 27 November. The Public Library contains a number of Esperanto books.

Ilford.—An "evening" class is held under Miss Strapps at Girls' County High School, Cranbrook Road (Sat., 2.30-4.30). Afterwards tea (5.0), followed by a social gathering at 6.0. Meetings for hymns and Bible-readings in Esperanto are arranged monthly.

Ipswich.—The Bulteno reports news from members abroad, and regular meetings for Esperanto conversation in Silent Street!

Islington, N.7.—Classes for 50 Islington Borough Red Cross workers have just started on Wed. and Thurs. afternoons (4.0-6.0) at the Men's Evening Institute, Blundell Street, under M. C. Butler.

Lancashire and Cheshire Federation.— Anoj el 12 urboj ĉeestis la 131an Konferencon, 27 Sept., en Blackburn.

Lewisham, S.E.13.—Mr. R. W. Prescot has a class twice weekly at the S.E. London Emergency Sec. School (at Colfe's Grammar School).

London Club (153 Drummond Street, Euston, N.W.1, at 3.0). 8 Nov., La movoj de la plantoj (S-ino J. Weleminsky). 22 Nov., La estonteco (H. W. Holmes).

Manchester.—(Lower Mosley Street Social Club, 2.30). 29 Nov., La Esperantismo (B. McGrath). 27 Dec., Litoj (L. Rosenbloom).

'Newcastle (66 Jesmond Rd., every Tuesday night, 8.0-9.0). A full programme has been arranged till May 5, 1942 (Jarkunveno). Social evening on 16 Dec.

New Zealand.—Like similar bodies in other countries, N.Z.E.A. has suffered from war-time conditions, and many members have joined the forces or are otherwise temporarily lost to the movement. As Esperanto is not permitted in N.Z. for overseas correspondence at the present time, we have lost most international contacts-a serious blow; for as we get few foreign Esperantist visitors in New Zealand, correspondence fills a large place in our activities. The membership roll thus shows a temporary decrease. Ten clubs and societies are, however, still functioning in the Dominion; notably the Esperantista Kultura Rondo founded in Wellington in 1940, which meets regularly, and caters for the advanced Esperantists of the district. Three classes formed in Rangotai Boys' College under A. Vogt and E. A. Hornblow had to be discontinued when the teacher was called away. Dr. F. J. Williams of Papua, visiting N.Z. on leave, addressed the Friends' School in Wanganui, Christchurch Boys' High School, and Timaru High School. We are keeping the flag flying in spite of present difficulties, in readiness for happier times to come.

N.E. Federation.—At the Conference held at Durham, 27 Sept., reports were received from six towns. New Sec., Miss I. Rumney, 64 Ovington Drive, Newcastle 5.

Oldham.—Class at Werneth Park Study Centre, Mon., 7.30, under Mr. C. Bardsley. Weekly notes continue to appear in the Oldham Standard. Congratulations.

Parkstone, Dorset.—As a result of a recent lecture Mrs. Blacklock and Mr. A. J. Hicks each have a class of 30 students.

Sheffield.—New Class (W.E.A.) under Mr. H. Bramwell, at Dick Sheppard Centre, 30a Change Alley, on Mondays, at 6.0 p.m. Fee 2/6.

South Wales and Monmouth.—Mr. R. Stevenson gave an eloquent address at the A.G.M. (Oct. 18) on La Kaŭzoj de Internacia Malamo. Next meeting: 31 March.

Tolworth (Surbiton, Ewell).—The class at Tolworth Broadway (Cooperative Hall) on Fridays, 7.30, is well attended, and making

good progress.

Walthamstow, E.17.—Meetings are held the third Sunday every month at Friends' Hall, Greenleaf Road, 10.30–4.30. Lunch may be brought. Vagadoj the first Sunday, from Chingford Station, 11.0. Visitors welcome, A seven-day Exhibition (including 400 postcards received by members in correspondence with 20 countries) attracted much attention. Among results were an official class of 15 under Mr. E. Spence, and sales to over £2.

Weston - super - Mare. — Class at the Y.M.C.A., on Tuesdays, 6.30, under Mr. W.

Head.

Yorkshire.—Fifty members from nine towns attended the conference in Wakefield, 20 Sept. The Headmaster of Hemsworth Grammar School presided in fluent Esperanto. Among the items were a well-sustained debate (pri fumado), and Baghy's play Lingva Evoluo, ably presented by the Wakefield Group.

#### B.E.A. EXAMINATION SUCCESSES

Advanced Examination by Correspondence.— Gerald C. Jervis, Redditch (korekto).

Diploma.—Nancy Lilian Newstead, Huddersfield; \*Ruzena Drechslevova, Bushey; \*William Percy Merrick, Shepperton.

\* Denotes pass with Distinction.

# THE BRITISH ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION, Inc.

Acting President: Robert Robertson.
Hon. Secretary: Bernard Long, B.A.
Hon. Treasurer: Arthur C. Oliver.
Acting Secretary: Cecil C. Goldsmith.

Propaganda Secretary: M. C. Butler, M.R.S.T.

#### NOMINATION OF OFFICERS, 1942-48

Members are reminded that they have the right to nominate candidates for election as Officers and Councillors for the ensuing year. Forms of nomination may be obtained from the Secretary. Nominations should be sent in by January 31st, 1942.

#### NEW LIFE MEMBERS

H. Davies, Jnr. Miss R. E. Williams

Manchester. Wanganui, New Zealand.

#### NEW MEMBERS

Ordinary Members—

Avery, V. Bentley, Miss E. M. Clarke, W. G. Colston, J. A. Crofts, C. W. Davies, H. R. Fallowfield, Miss B. B. Fletcher, N. Fox, S. J. Gardner, Miss J. D. Gentle, L. I. Gittens, J. H. Henderson, G. R. Hocking, S. B. Holyland, Miss M. Hopkins, Mrs. E. B. T. Jones, G. F. Lock, E. G. McRobert, J. C. Matyskiewicz, J. Orton, G. Parker, Miss E. Price, F. H. Rock, A. D. Romania, L. Saar, A. Sharpe, H. A. Sinclair, W. Sipthorp, G. A. Slade, T. K. Smyth, F. H. Sparshott, Miss M. E. Stobie, J. C. Thompson, Mrs. I. R. van Schaick, J. E. Walls, C. T. Whatmough, F. Wishart, H. S. Wycherley, A. Young, N. J.

Birmingham. Leicester. Coventry. Lanark. London, S.E.9. Blackpool. Liverpool. Royal Navy. Johannesburg, S. Africa. Ballynahinch, Ireland. London, N.20. Weybridge. Royal Air Force. Marlow. Leicester. Wells. Dalry. Poole. Royal Air Force. Royal Air Force. Reading. Minehead. Oldbury. Royal Air Force. Pioneer Corps. Maylands, W. Australia. St. Anne's-on-Sea. Glasgow. Hounslow. Poole. R.A.S.C. Heronsgate. London, S.E.24. Blackpool. Royal Air Force. Exeter. Bury. Renfrew. London, W.1. Cowley, Middx.

Junior Members-

Dennis, N. A.
Dixson, L. H.
Edmonds, Miss M.
Gittens, J.
Glen, W.
Griffiths, Miss B.
Jefferies, B.
Salter, W.
Smith, A. W.
Thursfield, W. E.
Witham, M. O.
Young, G. W.

Ipswich.
London, S.E.7.
Newport, Mon.
Weybridge.
Shipley.
Market Drayton.
Market Drayton.
Hinckley.
Helston.
Market Drayton.
Parkstone.
Helston.
Helston.

#### NEW LOCAL DELEGATES

Foxley—FD (Scouting): L. A. Long, Eden Cottage, 2a Mill Road, Foxley, Dereham, Norfolk.

Horley—D: G. M. Hayton, "Niton", Charlwood Lane.

King's Lynn—FD (Youth; music; chess): H. C. Allen, 5 Park Avenue.

Leatherhead-D: D. S. Munro, "Wynton", Kingston Avenue.

Manchester—FD (Art; chess): J. Hartley, 21 Birch Grove, Manchester 19. Pontypridd—D: R. Stevenson, Kilmeny, Church Village, Pontypridd, Glam.

Woking—FD (Religion): Miss F. H. Hanbury, Holdacre, Wych Hill Lane.

#### DONATIONS TO B.E.A. DURING AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

General Funds—R. F. Latimer, 28/9; W. K. Nash, 25/-; J. Hartley, P. H. Lewis, Birmingham Y.P.E.C. Garden Party, J. Course, 20/-; N. Broomhill, 13/6; Miss G. V. Pillar, 12/-; C. A. Fairman, 10/-; J. Connelly, 6/-; Rovo, 5/-; F. Taylor, 4/6; E. B. Cocks, 4/4; H. Pinder, 3/-; C. Jones, W. M. Appleby, 2/6; Miss V. C. Nixon, 2/-; Anon., 1/2; A. H. Wortman, 1/-.

Motor Car and Propaganda Fund—P. H. Lewis, 20/-; H. Davies, Jnr., 15/-; C. A. Fairman, 10/-; Mrs. F. J. Wiles, 5/5.

Jubilee Fund.—P. H. Lewis, 10/-.

These donations are acknowledged with grateful thanks.

#### COUNCIL MEETING

Oxford, Saturday, 6th September 1941

Present:—The Hon. Secretary (in the Chair), the Hon. Treasurer, W. M. Appleby, Miss B. Ashby, Miss E. Chaundy, Miss R. A. Davey, Miss E. €. Goldsmith, J. R. Grocott, Miss M. C. Groen, Miss M. Jay, Miss H. Mayne, W. K. Nash, Miss V. C. Nixon, G. L. Preedy, Miss P. M. Strapps, Miss E. Wheatley.

In attendance:—The Acting Secretary.

Among the matters dealt with were the following: The President.—In view of the lamented death of Mr. G. D. Buchanan it was decided to appoint Mr. Robert Robertson Acting President until the 1942 election.

Vacancies on the Council.—Miss E. C. Goldsmith was appointed to fill one of the existing vacancies

for the period 1939-42.

Correspondence Courses.—It was reported that the Five Shilling Course was being widely advertised and had already been taken up by a considerable number of students, many of whom had joined the Association. The Standard Courses were also receiving satisfactory support.

Special Funds.—With a view to the further simplification of the Balance Sheet, it was decided to transfer to Capital Account the John Ellis, John Pollen and Aneurin Williams Funds, which did not represent any actual liability of the Association.

Trustees.—Mr. W. M. Appleby and Mr. J. R. Grocott were appointed Trustees of the Association in place of Mr. J. J. Boutwood and Mr. G. D.

Buchanan, deceased.

Motor Car.—Owing to the risk of serious deterioration if the Car continued to be stored for an indefinite period, it was decided to dispose of it forthwith at the best figure obtainable, subject to a minimum of £45: the proceeds to be credited to the Motor Car Replacement Fund. (Note.—The sale has since been effected, at £47. 10s.).

Petition to H.M. Government.—The Council considered a suggestion from Mr. P. Ecker that a petition urging the introduction of Esperanto into the schools should be organized for presentation to H.M. Government. The suggestion was accepted and a suitable text approved, the detailed arrangements for carrying out the project being left to the Officers.

CECIL C. GOLDSMITH, Acting Secretary

#### FIANCIGOJ

Owen—Tucker.—S-ro Llewelyn Owen, Kimrujo, al F-ino Margaret H. Tucker, 6 Grosvenor Road, Rugby.

Wilson Byham. S-ro W. G. Wilson al F-ino

G. Byham, ambaŭ el Londono.

#### **EDZIĜOJ**

Blaise—Swann.—Je 15 Julio, en Liverpool, S-ro Paul Blaise kun F-ino Mabel Swann.

Dixon—Cowman.—Je Septembro 6, ĉe la Kvakera Kunvenejo, Mount St., Manchester, C. Grant Dixon kun M. Eunice Cowman, ambaŭ el Whitehaven.

Stone-Fry—Reinwein.—Je 28 Septembro, S-ro G. Stone-Fry kun F-ino H. Reinwein; ambaŭ el Londono. Ili unue renkontiĝis pere de Esperanto.

#### MORTOJ

Inman.—Je 23 Aprilo, F-ino Jennet Maud Inman, en Halstead, 93-jara. Esperantisto de 1907, ŝi eldonis mallongigitan tradukon de Gulliver en Liliputlando por infanoj.

Mackay.—Je 16 August, William Robert Mackay, "Uncle Mack" de la grupo en Ilford, kiun li prezidis de 1936. Li portis la verdan stelon en ĉiujn partojn de la terglobo. Pro sia kvieta laboro kaj bonhumoro li estis amata de ĉiu, kiu lin renkontis.

#### IN THE FORCES

Mell, G., Darlington, A.I.C. Rodgers, P., Darlington, R.G.A. Wainer, H., Walthamstow. Worden, M., Bishop Auckland, R.A.F.

**B.E.A.** Library.—Still wanted: E.B.I. Booklets: Amkonkurantoj, La Patrino, Sub la Nego. Lingvo-Libro I. International Language: Feb. 1924, July 1926. Esperanto Monthly: 1915 (25, 30, 33, 36), and the whole of 1916. Lingvo Internacia: 1907, 1 (157): Okt. 1911. Oficiala Bulteno de la Akademio, Kajero III (1930).

Grateful thanks for books or photos to Ges. Grocott, J. T. Jackson, P. J. Cameron, F. I. Ames, J. Spence, G. C. Jervis, B. McGrath, S. Harris, Dunfermline Group, T. J. Gueritte.

Gratulon al F-ino Naomi C. Butler, kiu ricevis la unuan lokon laŭ ordo de merito ĉe la printempa ekzameno pri tajpado (po 60 vortoj) ĉe la Londona Ĉambro de Komerco.

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